SECRET

November 17, 1962 - Saturday

Raining, blowing hard, cold. I went forth at 11:30 to sit for my portrait by Robert Lutyens at his house, 104 Eaton Square. I enjoy his conversation. He has an agreeable wife, and a one-year old child to comfort what he calls his "old age", which I should fancy would be over 65.

Lunched downstairs, and believe I am now rehabilitated, though weak.

Inspected the wine-cellar, fortified by a freshly arrived consignment of 15 cases of Bollinger 1955, a case of Chateau Talbot 1955, and four magnums (all I could get) of Cos d'Estournel 1955. We are low on port, but otherwise, are prepared to finish the year with a flourish. I wish I had an exact record of the amount of Scotch whisky consumed per annum in this house. I dare say it would run to a minimum of sixty cases, or 720 bottles per annum. Since the members of the Diplomatic Corps in London are not exempt from taxes on spirits produced in the United Kingdom, Scotch costs about $6 per bottle. My entertainment allowance totals $6000 for 12 months; therefore, over two-thirds of it is absorbed by payments for Highland whisky. Consumption of other spirits, wines and liqueurs in an Embassy residence is a formidable item, so that I should think a conservative estimate of the total cost of alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, cigars and matches, to the American Ambassador here (certainly for the first year) would be about $12,000. This includes, of course, drinks and smokes for the large number of people, friends, acquaintances, family, officials, Embassy staff, whose names do not appear in the official records. In addition, the amounts of soft drinks, sparkling and bottled water, tea and coffee, swallowed by the thirsty or the nervous are impressive.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR
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It has been suggested by Washington that no Scotch, or English gin, be served in the London Embassy. There are substitutes for the gin, but no acceptable

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The world has changed more in the twentieth century than in all the preceding periods of history. As an example, in spite of complaints about a shortage of scientists, it is estimated that the number of living scientists is more than 80% of all those trained since the beginning of civilization.

Unfortunately, such changes have also taken place in connection with armaments. Technical progress in weapon development have placed in man's hands facilities that, if abused, can destroy him and all like him, not to mention animal and plant life, as well as even the fish in the seas.

But my subject today is on a narrower theme. In an attempt to meet the challenge posed by economic disunity in the West, President Kennedy has proposed to our Congress trade legislation, which, if enacted, would represent a movement in our international economic policy as profound and revolutionary as that already existing in our international political policy.

In fact, in using these terms, "economic and political" I am merely toying with words. One cannot be wholly separated from the other. They are interdependent. Without industrial and financial integrity, no country can successfully assert or maintain a political posture.

On January 25, 1962, the President sent his message on trade to the Congress. While recognizing that the present trade legislation has served our country and the free world well, the President pointed out that the original Act had been renewed and extended eleven times.

I should like briefly to mention the policy of reducing tariffs which we have consistently pursued for 28 years and the results of this program. People often say that, as a young country, we tend to swing quickly from one extreme

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